CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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or the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
ion. Advertisers are requested to state the
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
ill forbid, and charged accordingly.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a
full supply of seasonable

ry Goods,

rdware and Cutlery,
ddlery, Hats and Shoes,
ockery and Glass Ware,
gar and Coffee, &c. &c.
hich will be sold unusually low, wholesale or

h 6, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HUSKE.
, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

Claret Wine.

Cases superior Claret *WINE*, of the brand
St. Julien, just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
4, 1831. ‖22-3w‖

RESPONDENCE OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

"*Washington City, March* 29.

at the recent correspondence has produced a
in the Jackson ranks, which is broad and irre-
able, is the general belief at the seat of Gov-
nt, and among those who are understood to
he best means of knowing the state of facts. It
osed that Mr. CALHOUN will be put in nomina-
a candidate for the Presidency, as soon as pub-
ion shall be prepared to receive such nomina-
The expectation then is, that Mr. CALHOUN
diminish the strength of the Jackson party,
e election will be brought into the House of
entatives; when either the friends of Mr. CAL-
will vote for Mr. CLAY, or the friends of the
will throw their weight into the scale of Mr.
N. These are the calculations made here by
liticians; and it will be seen that they look, on
contingency, to the exclusion of Gen. JACK-
There are some among us who still cling to the
however, that Gen. JACKSON, with his own
, and the addition which the management of
N BUREN may give to him, may be able to
rength enough to secure his re-election, and
e good the ground for Mr. VAN BUREN to suc-
m; and this estimate looks to the exclusion of
HOUN and Mr. CLAY, and the introduction of
rely new era into our republic. The precise
of such a state of things, it is difficult to anti-
because the influence of Mr. VAN BUREN will
at direction which circumstances may give to
er than the definite and steady course which
le alone indicates. He will adopt the policy
nullifiers, if it can be made apparent to him
is course will most surely promote his ambi-
iews. With equal facility he will take up the
of the American System, if by that policy alone
stand and rise; and so well is his character
stood here, that some of our intelligent citizens
despair of his desertion of Gen. JACKSON, as
the affairs of the latter have become too des-
to be retrieved, and throwing himself into the
of Mr. CLAY, in order to thwart the views and
y the chances of Mr. CALHOUN. I throw out
observations, that you may hence arrive at the
t inference that in the next Presidential elec-
he interests of General JACKSON and Mr. CLAY
e held secondary to the purposes of Mr. VAN
and Mr. CALHOUN. The two latter will sacri-
y feelings, rather than those of hostility which
possess towards each other. If Mr. VAN BUREN
prostrate Mr. CALHOUN, by going for the re-
on of Gen. JACKSON, he will have no objection
lesce with the friends of Mr. CLAY for that pur-
and although I do not think that Mr. CALHOUN
e disposition to pursue the track which the Se-
y of State has no objection to tread, we all know
uch the natural disposition of man is warped
influence of passion strongly excited.

hatever course the belligerents may take, it is
n that one result of the late disclosures, is a de-
ion of Jacksonism by a great class of highly res-
le citizens, who have become convinced that
ourse of Gen. JACKSON and his administration,
en such as to involve the harmony, the reputa-
and the prosperity of the country in serious em-
sment. They consider that the republic and
lican institutions, are outraged and injured by
missions now made by the actors themselves,
ur leading men have been engaged in intrigues
st each other, and are now more interested in
rsonal consequences of existing quarrels, than
happiness and welfare of the commonwealth.
, they have come to the determination that the
nt incumbents of office are unworthy of the pla-
ey hold, and that the public good requires po-
revolution. There will be a large and highly
table Anti Jackson meeting in Philadelphia
shortly, at which it is understood that distin-
ed citizens, who originally supported General
on, and have now become convinced that to con-
to support him would be treason to their coun-
ill assist, and will publicly state the reasons
will compel them to abandon him, who has a-
ned that course which he was pledged and ex-
d to pursue. The effect of this meeting, the
r which is signed already by so great a body of
ns, must be prodigious."

---

he premeditation of death is the preme-
tion of liberty; he who has learnt to die
forgot to serve.

remedies for the mind and disposition,
those for ailments of the body, are of-
nauseous in proportion as they are salu-

---

lady once consulted the celebrated Dr.
nethy—'You know my usual fee,' said
Two guineas were instantly laid on the
He put them in his pocket, and
ng forth a sixpence, put it into her
, 'there,' said he, 'go and buy a skip-
rope, for all your illness proceeds from
of exercise.'

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following resolutions, which have just now passed both branches of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania:

A Resolution relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Senators of this State in the United States' Senate, and the Representatives of this State in Congress, are requested to endeavor to procure the passage of a law authorizing the subscription of a million of dollars on the part of the general government to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to be expended on the western section.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This step on the part of the State of Pennsylvania is auspicious to the fulfilment of the most sanguine expectations of an early completion of the whole line of the Canal from the waters of the Ohio to the waters of the Chesapeake. It cannot be doubted that Congress will lend a favorable ear to a request from so distinguished a source as the government of Pennsylvania; and we are not without hopes of seeing the Western section of the Canal under contract within a twelve-month from this day and date.

The progress of the Eastern section, the reader knows, has been embarrassed by litigation, which it is hoped is near its termination After an argument on the contested question (concerning the passage of the Point of Rocks) an order was made by the worthy Chancellor of the State of Maryland, about a year ago, for a *survey*, to assist his decision. Of this survey about twelve miles only have been completed at much labor and cost; and it has become evident that, besides being very expensive, it will take *three years* to make the survey. We understand that the Canal Company propose to present the subject, as it now stands, to the Chancellor at the approaching session of his Court; and, as *both the Rail Road Company and the Canal Company disclaim* any want of the necessity for the survey; it is hoped that the Chancellor, having before him the survey from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry, will revoke the order for a further survey, and bring the case to a decision upon its merits under existing laws.

The construction of the Canal will be finished as far as the Point of Rocks this season: but the twenty-seven miles between Seneca creek and the Point of Rocks will be useless until the Chancellor decides this matter, and the canal can be extended past the Point of Rocks to the feeder.

Below the Seneca, twenty-one miles of the Canal are now in use; and in a short time the water will be let into two miles more, down as low as Mason's foundry. It is high time that our City Canal and Basin were under way to meet it. Much valuable time has been already lost.

We have not yet had the pleasure of passing along the line of the Canal; but since our last we have conversed with a very intelligent citizen of Georgetown who has been up and down the Canal twice since the navigation opened this season, and he speaks of it in terms of the greatest admiration and gratification, as well at the grandeur of the work as at its already demonstrated utility By the subjoined paragraph, it will be seen that the toll on the twenty-one completed miles has amounted already to three thousand dollars in a single week, and the appearance of business on the Canal is animating and cheering to the friends and steady supporters of this great and truly national enterprize.

Perhaps a fact or two derived from our informant, will serve, better than any general expressions, to give our readers an idea of the value of this mode of transportation, as regards its saving of time, labor, and cost. First, then, the flour from Seneca mills was formerly wagoned to Georgetown, fifteen or twenty barrels to each wagon load, with four horses: at this time, with one boat, *in ten or twelve hours time*, as much produce has been brought down as it would take a wagon and four horses *more than a month* to bring down. Secondly, our informant met on the tow-path a single ordinary small horse, having in tow three gondolas, carrying four hundred and fifty barrels of flour; and the horse drew these boats along *with ease*. Thirdly, it formerly cost *fifty cents* per barrel, at the lowest price, to get flour to Georgetown from Seneca: our informant, who is abundantly responsible, is willing to contract to deliver at Georgetown from Seneca any number of barrels of flour (tolls included) for *seven cents* per barrel. These are simple unadulterated facts; and they speak for themselves. As the Editor of the National Gazette said the other day of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, so say we of our still more important undertaking, *Ca ira!*

GEORGETOWN, April 2, 1831.

We observed it stated in a late Philadelphia paper that the tolls received at the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal amounted in one week to twenty-six hundred dollars. We understand that the tolls on the article of flour alone, which passed the locks at the Little Falls (of Potomac) last week, and has arrived at our wharves, will be equal to at least *three thousand dollars*, and that as large a quantity has passed down during the present week. This is exclusive of many other articles of produce, and of the boats which passed up the Canal. We are also informed, that since the Canal has been opened, as far as Seneca, freights up the river have been reduced *one half*, although the part completed is only about twenty-three or twenty-four miles; what will the reduction be when the whole is finished.—*Columbian Gaz.*

The Boston Transcript of the 19th ult. says:—"The trunk of the English Elm tree that stood at the south west corner of the Washington Garden, and which was notable as being next in size to the "Great Elm" on the common, was transported this morning to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, where, we are informed it will be cut up, and the wood made into ship-blocks. Its measurement is estimated at five tons, and we are told was purchased for the Navy Yard at $10 per ton.

Stealing.—We find in a report of the trial, in London, of a man charged with stealing fish at the Billingsgate market, the subjoined nice distinction respecting theft. The magistrate asked the prisoner where he stole them. His reply was—"Why, you see, my Lord, I don't exactly call it stealing, for you see they was laying on the deck just in the way of the reglar bad uns what's about this here market; and so, says I, if I don't take these, why some un as doesn't want 'em half as much will grab 'em, and so I stowed 'em away, 'cause you see, my Lord, I was out of work."

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

JOHN SMITH.

The frequent occurrence of the name of Smith has led to numerous whimsical mistakes and perplexities, some of which have furnished the ground work of a diverting little drama, and others have been expanded into humorous stories. There are clerks in our Post Office, who, were they afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, or did their avocations permit them to try their hands at more diffuse compositions than the brief and pithy sentences which they are accustomed to endorse upon the backs of letters, might contribute, in no considerable degree, to the entertainment of the public, by "a plain unvarnished tale" of the scenes which sometimes occur at the Post Office window, in consequence of the endless number of Smiths who appear among the claimants for letters.

By the last Liverpool packet, a double letter, folded and sealed in a way which led to the belief that money was enclosed, and addressed to Mrs. John Smith, was received at our Post Office. It had not long been deposited in its proper box, before a short, fat, smirking little woman made her appearance at the window, and, in a broad Irish accent, inquired, "Have you iver a letter for Mrs. Smith?"

"Yes, here is one for Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Catharine Smith—is that your name, good woman?"

"No, that's not it—my name is Bridget."

"Ah, here is one. Pray what is your husband's name?"

"Out on the vagabond, his name is John."

The clerk was about to give the letter to the woman, but his experience had taught him that John Smiths were as plenty as blackberries; and he held it back, while he asked a few more questions. "And where did you expect a letter from, Mrs. Smith?"

"Oh, from Cincinnati or New Orleans, or thereabouts.—The villain John Smith, (that I should say so!) promised to write me these two months, and not the bit scrape of his ugly pen have I seen at all at all."

"But this letter is from Liverpool, my good woman, and of course is not for you."

"Liverpool did you say! Oh the ruffian, has he then deserted me entirely, and gone back to the old country."

"Supposing he has, you would probably expect to receive money from him."

"Is it money you mane? Sure then you have put your fut in it. The saddle is on the 'tother horse. It would be asking for money, not sending me any, that John Smith would be after. No, no, sharp's the eye that ever sees the color of John's money more not himself and the man where he buys his whiskey."

"I fear, if that is the case," said the clerk, "that I shall not be able to give you this letter. It appears to contain a large sum of money, and must be for some other person of your name."

The woman went away grumbling and scolding, and vowing "it was all a chate," and threatening, if there was law in the land she would have her letter. In about an hour after, a tall, sallow looking man, whose straight, black hair, keen eye, and Indian gait, denoted him as one of that portion of our countrymen who style themselves "half horse, half alligator, and a little touch of the snapping turtle," walked up to the place of letter delivery.

"I say, stranger, I want a letter for John Smith."

"There is none addressed to that name," said the clerk; "but here is one for Mrs. John Smith."

"Ah, that's me, or what's the same thing, it's my woman; so shell it out here in a little less than no time."

"Stay a moment, my friend; where did you expect a letter from?"

"What from!" exclaimed the Kentuckian in surprise.

"Look here, stranger, I reckon you want to poke fun at me. Now let me tell you, I'm a pretty considerable of a chap—I'm a ring-tail roarer, all the way from Salt River. So, none of your cockloftical cavorting about me, or I'll be into you like a streak of lightning."

"I merely wish to know where you expect a letter from, to avoid mistakes, as there are so many John Smiths. This letter contains money."

"That's why I want it. And so you're gwaing [going] to keep the letter for the sake of the shiners. May be you think I ar'nt worth no money. I tell you what, stranger, my old man's a heavy dog, and thinks no more of a hundred dollars (State Bank, you see, not the rail specie) than you do of a hundred cents. Why should he? Ar'nt he a director, and what account is money to him?"

"But this letter is from England. Your father is not an Englishman, is he?"

"Look here, stranger; if you mean to insult me, just step out here, and I'll lick you within an inch of your life. Englishman! I reckon if you had seen me at Orleans, with old Hickory, you would'nt a' thought there was much English blood in me, though there was a pretty considerable smart chance of it onto me. And my wife's rail Kentuck' to the back-bone, too: none of your half and half Yankee trash. If the letter's from England she should'nt touch it, if it contained ever such a powerful heap of money." And so saying the stranger turned indignantly from the office, satisfied that a letter from England could not be intended for him or his.

The next applicant for a letter for John Smith was a small dapper gentleman, with hair of a reddish cast, light eyes and sandy complexion. The bosom of his vest was traversed in every direction with strings of silk braid and safety chains, and its collar was rolled back with great precision, so as to display to the best advantage a curiously plaited bosom to his linen, and a set of gilt mounted studs with which it was adorned. His upper lip was shaded with some dozen or twenty hairs, which, as the weaver said of the threads of his carpet, were not as neighborly as they should be; but they glistened with bear's grease, and had been forced with infinite pains from their bristling to a supine position, so that they presented quite a smart apology for mustaches. Our beau was highly indignant that a Post Office clerk should dare to question him, or withhold a letter addressed "to his lady"—but said it was no more than might be looked for under a rascally Jackson administration—told him with impressive earnestness, that he was a gentleman—threw his card down with the look of an angry Cæsar—and uttered mighty threats in a very weak and effeminate voice, which was not without a certain quaver that seemed to denote, that the speaker was not altogether sure, whether the intermediate wall afforded a protection to his exquisite person. The clerk, however, receiving no satisfactory answers to his inquiries, was not intimidated into giving the dandy the letter, the disappointed applicant walked off in a most unbecoming passion. A long, blue eyed, red cheeked, raw boned, awkward looking man from 'down east' was the next to ask for the much claimed letter for Mrs. John Smith; he was succeeded by a chubby negro woman; and a thick set, heavy looking Dutchman followed her. They none of them however, gave satisfactory answers to the questions which the careful clerk thought it his duty to ask, and were obliged to go away as they came. At last a small pretty woman, with high cheek bones, rosy complexion, dressed in a neat close habit, a gypsy hat, and having altogether a John Bull air, came to the Post Office window and modestly asked if there was a letter by the Liverpool packet for Mrs. John Smith. Noticing that the clerk felt some little hesitation at giving it to her, she authorised him to break the seal, telling him what amount of money it would probably be found to contain, and one or two other facts, which would establish her claim beyond doubt. The contents of the letter proved her right to it, and, much to the joy of the clerk, the troublesome epistle passed out of his custody.

From the Washington (N. C.) Union.

We have been somewhat amused with the droll appearance of the vignette at the head of the last few numbers of the Hillsboro' Recorder. Although we are not disposed to make ourselves merry at the expense of the highly respectable and talented individual who conducts that valuable journal, we hope that we shall not be censured for doing so at the expense of his motto. "UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED," are the words which, for some time past, have been hoisted on his banner. The words, "WE FALL," it is to be presumed, have *fallen out*. Here we have a practical illustration of the baneful effects of *disunion*. The motto, as it now stands, would be excellent in such an event; but certainly the worthy editor does not wish to display it at the present crisis. "These types," it seems, are not easily to be kept in subordination to the pen, as every day occurrences manifest: they appear to have a spirit of rebellion—of revolution among them; and when we consider the great events which they have lately been the means of accomplishing throughout Europe—but more particularly in France—it is not to be wondered at, that they themselves should be at times disposed to show an ungovernable spirit, so long as they are not permitted to have their own way. But it is nevertheless very silly of them; and they are ignorant types in spite of all their learning. They had better make themselves contented and faithful subjects; and submit to the wholesome dictates of their great monarch—Emperor Goose Quill; for they are incapable of establishing any thing like a Republican Government among themselves.

Can it be that the great mass of types under the dominion of our brother at Hillsboro' have united—torn down the obnoxious letters of their charter—and cry aloud disunion? Heaven protect us from a war of types! we say. Let not their *cannon* roar—let not their *balls* shower on the *capital*—let not their *blood* be spilt—but let their *daggers* rest in peace—their *hands* remain pure and unsullied, to an unlimited period—while they *roll* on, like a brilliant *star*, to the *meridian* of their accumulating glory.

Our Asmodeus has suggested the idea, that perhaps the Hillsboro' types *stutter*; should this be the case, they will of course be relieved from our aspersions, and the remainder of their motto be forthcoming. They may, possibly, have an impediment in their speech.

We have felt compelled to say thus much, as the devoted friends to *union*, and avowed foes to *nullification* and *disunion*.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The apostolical and liberal sentiments contained in the following extract from the writings of the Rev. J. Wesley, have been repeatedly published, I believe. Please insert them again, in your paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

"I will not quarrel with you about your opinions; only see that your heart be right toward God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, and walk as your Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions; I am weary to hear them; my soul loathes this frothy food. Give me a solid and substantial religion; give me an humble, gentle lover of God and man; a man full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy; a man laying himself out in the patience of hope, and the labor of love. Let my soul be with those christians, wheresoever they are, and whatsoever opinions they are of. Whosoever thus doeth the will of my father which is Heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

The Grave.—'Why' says Ossian, 'shoulds't thou build thy hall, son of the winged days? thou lookest from the towers to-day; yet a few years, and the blast of the desert comes; it howls in the empty court, and whistles around thy half worn shield!" Then why should man look forth as he fondly hopes, upon the sunny future with the eye of fancy, and lay up the golden visions, which have passed like sun-beams in his pilgrimage, in the hope of brighter ones yet to come, when to-morrow the clods may be heaped on his coffin, and above his quiet rest the sepulchral yews tremble in the wind! Alas! if there is ought on earth which should subdue pride—which should make man feel that "the rich and the poor meet together, and that the Lord is maker of them all,"—it is the *Grave!* It is there resentments die—revenge and ambition are satiated: it is there, above the urn of sorrow, man must learn that

——"Life is a torrid day;
Parch'd by the wind and sun—
And death; the calm, cool night,
When the weary day is done!"

The Editor of the Columbia *Free Press & Hive*, has lately been assaulted and beaten in his office, for publishing an article relating to the approaching Congressional Election to fill the place of Judge Martin. This violence was offered, principally, by the brother of William C. Preston, one of the Candidates. The substance of the article was this: That Wm. C. Preston's family were too deeply interested in the continuance of the Tariff for him to be trusted, as the Representative of South Carolina. It is stated, that Wm. C. Preston's Father was directly interested to an immense amount, near Abington, Virginia, in the Salt-works, and that his brother had expectations, not to say direct claims, to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, in Sugar Lands, &c., in Louisiana. The article goes on to argue, that these circumstances might exert too powerful an influence on Mr. Preston's mind, to render him a safe depository for Carolina's sentiments on the Tariff. This appears to us to be very fair reasoning: at least as fair as the conduct of the same party, if not the same men, who were vociferous against Judge Smith's re-election to the Senate, because he had a small tract of Land in Louisiana, on which he might, if he chose, cultivate Sugar.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Washington Telegraph says, "*Amos Kendall & Co.* are fast undermining the popularity of Gen. Jackson." If it be true, it is the only good act of which we have ever known Amos to be guilty.—*Virginian.*

From the Illinois Gazette.

Bank of the United States.—It is with great satisfaction that the friends of Gen. Robinson have witnessed his course in the Senate of the United States during the late session. His vote upon the question of re-chartering the Bank of the United States, moved by Mr. Benton, is the vote of one, instructed by experience, (as we all are in Illinois,) of the evils of an unstable and unsound currency.—He promptly, and in the face of Mr. Benton's attack upon the Bank, voted in favor of that Institution. Every one who has been any time conversant with public affairs, recollects how all classes, but the poor especially, were swindled by the thousand rag banks which formerly inundated the country—and how little safety there was in the currency. Every one also recollects, how these evils disappear under the wise and gentle operations of the Bank of the U. States, and every one knows now, that we have a currency in the paper of that institution, at once uniform in its value and sound. No one now fears when he receives a bill of the Bank of the United States and folds it in his pocket-book, it will die in his hands and become a worthless rag when next he opens it to the light. No one fears or doubts that when he sends one of these bills abroad to pay a debt, or to buy some little necessary, it will be returned to him or *shaved*. It is current every where at par. Nay, it is better, for it often commands a premium.

Then why refuse to re-charter an institution which has done so much good, in ridding the country of a fictitious and false currency, and which furnishes so safe and so convenient a medium of exchange? There is surely no reason for it, and Gen. *Robinson* has truly represented his state, and the great interests of the country, in voting to reject Mr. Benton's resolution against the bank.

CIRCUIT COURT.

HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y. MARCH 21.

J. & H. Burrell vs. Thomas Comstock. This suit excited much interest; it was brought to recover a large sum of money (between 3 to $4000) entrusted to the defendant in New York to bring to one of the plaintiffs in Salisbury. It was proved the package was delivered, and the plaintiff said he would pay him for his trouble. The plaintiff gave evidence to establish two facts, either of which would enable him to recover, viz. 1st, that the defendant had not exercised prudent care, and had lost the money; or 2d, that he had converted it to his own use. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of the amount of the money, nearly $4000.

A subscriber who wishes to know how he may ascertain, whether his bushel measure is correct, is informed, that the dimensions of a bushel, by statute, are 8 inches deep, and 18½ inches wide or in diameter. By calculation, it is found that a vessel of these dimensions contains 2150,41 cubic inches. This will afford farmers an opportunity of finding the number of bushels in a bin, without the trouble of taking it out for measurement. They have only to find the length, breadth, and depth of the grain in inches, as it lies in the bin, and multiply these numbers together, and divide the product by 2150,41; the quotient will be the number of bushels; this rule may be of use to farmers in determining the dimensions of their cribs.

We are informed, that it is seriously contemplated to construct immediately a *Rail Road* to the Sand-bar Ferry, or some point on the river, near it. Several companies are said to be forming to carry this suggestion into operation. It will be ready to meet that from Charleston, when it reaches this neighborhood, and if constructed on the same plan, would no doubt be adopted by the Charleston Company. It will probably be nearly two years before the Charleston Road is completed. In the mean time it is proposed to use the Road to the Sand-bar Ferry as a pleasure rout, and it is believed in that time, it will pay the projectors, at least the costs of its construction.

Augusta Courier.

An infant child of Mr. Middleton, in North Fourth st., Philadelphia, was left on the bed in the nursery, while the mother went into the lower part of the house. On her return, which was in a few minutes, she saw the house cat leap from the bed. She immediately went to the child, and, to her sorrow, discovered it *lifeless*. There were on the infant no marks of violence, and its death is imputed to the cat *sucking its breath!* [Doubtful.]

Lotteries to be drawn in April.

YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,
No. 5, draws on Thursday, the 14th April.—54 Number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.
Capital Prize 15,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
Eleventh Class, draws on the 15th of April.
Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars.
TICKETS $5.

☞Orders for Tickets in the above Lotteries, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. Cash is ready for all Prizes soon as drawn. Address to

B. W. Hewson,
PETERSBURG, Va.
April 2, 1831.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 2.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship France, from Havre, whence she sailed the 13th of February.

We have our files to the 11th. A Havre paper of that date says: that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious Revolution had broken out in Italy; that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena, had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

The Captain of the packet, who arrived at Havre two days after the date of our papers, says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had had a solemn audience with Louis Philip, and read to him the proceedings of the National Congress offering the Crown of Belgium to the Duke de Nemours. The answer was, it is said, a refusal, accompanied, however, with very flattering excuses. A new arrangement, by which the Prince Charles of Naples should receive this crown is spoken of, in which case he would marry the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip. This Prince is a nephew of the King of the French.

POLAND.—The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Count Diebitsch, which is a spirited document, and concludes as follows: "The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it; upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of Five Members, composed of *Adam Czartorouski*, President; *Vincent Menjowski, Thomas Moranski, Stan Bazzykowski, and Joachim Lelewel.* The *New Poland* newspaper complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution. The intelligence from Vienna is, that every thing in that capital is on the footing of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Prince Metternich is in close connexion with the Duke of Montbel, who, however, is watched closely by Marshal Maison.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the Grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the Pachas of Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the Divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally the Sultan, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on that frontier.

Cardinal Capellari had been elected Pope.

New York, April 6.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the York, packet ship of the 24th February, we have our London files to the 23d of that month,—from which we make large extracts.

The ITALIAN revolutions, of which we had a rumor by the last accounts, do not yet amount to much, as the whole of them do not comprehend altogether a population of half a million of souls. The spirit, however, may spread.

The London Courier of the 21st states, on the authority of despatches from the British minister in Turin, "that the Austrian troops who had marched on the first news of the commotions in Italy, had not advanced, at the date of the despatches, farther than the frontiers. General Frimont had gone to Mantua, to confer with the Archduke, and it is understood that he has refused to interfere without further information from Vienna. The insurrection is stated to have assumed a milder character. We may observe, however, that the whole of Ramonia has followed the example of Bologna, and that the fact has been officially announced to the French Government by the Duke de Barante."

BELGIUM is still without a King; meantime the National Congress have determined on the election of a Lieutenant-General, who shall act as Head of the State until the question of the future Sovereign is finally set at rest. The object of the Allies, in objecting first to this, and then to that individual, is now surmised to be, to weary the Belgians into an acceptance of the Prince of Orange.

POLAND seems alert and resolute. Count Diebitsch had entered that country on five points, at one time, and a sanguinary battle in the neighborhood of Warsaw was soon looked for.

FRANCE, or rather Paris, has been the theatre of violent disturbances; provoked, in the first instance, by the culpable fatuity of the friends of the exiled dynasty; but, we must say, not restrained with a sufficiently vigorous hand by the existing government. Indeed the yielding of the King to all the dictates and caprices of the mob of Paris—the striking out from the Seal of State the lilies of France, which, however connected in the minds of the French people with recent degradations, are associated with the antient glories and renown of the nation,—the permitted dishonor of the emblem of the national faith,—and the all but permitted destruction of the churches and the residence of priests—indicate a sense of weakness and insecurity, on the part of the reigning family, that augurs ill for the internal peace of France. A change of ministry was expected, by the retiring of the young Minister of the Interior, *M. Montalivet*, (who behaved with such admirable decision and coolness on the occasion of the transfer of the condemned Ministers from the Luxemburg to Vincennes) to make room for the Prefect of the Seine, *M. Odillon Barrot*, a leader of the *Republicans;* and of *M. Boude*, the Prefect of Police, to be succeeded by our old friend *M. Real.*

Tranquillity was said to be restored in Paris. No blood had been shed, nor was any one severely hurt during the disturbances; and the Carnival of Tuesday the 15th, the day succeeding the destruction of the church, proceeded with its wonted gaiety.

IN GREAT BRITAIN, the chief object of discussion was the budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been obliged to give up or modify some of its main features. The tax on transfers of stock was abandoned on account of the difficulties of the details in its execution. The proposed duty on imported Cotton is to be 5-8ths of a penny, and is *not to apply to Cotton from the East Indies, or the British colonial possessions, &c.*

The Government emphatically deny any compromise with Mr. O'Connell, and profess their intention to execute the full rigor of the law against him. He it is who appears first to have shrunk from the discussion of the law-points involved in his case, and then from the investigation of it by a Jury! The Government have made no terms with him, and he will suffer the judgment of the Court equally as if he had been tried and convicted; yet he seems to labor to keep up the delusion to the last, and insists, even against the Record, that he did not plead Guilty!

Cobbett has been indicted by the London Grand Jury, for some of his late addresses through the Register to the agricultural population. A bench warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension.

The grain and flour market had given way. That for Cotton, in consequence of the new duty, had advanced.

From the Manchester Herald.

The Cotton Tax.—We do not remember ever to have witnessed so strong a sensation as was produced among the mercantile classes of this town, by the announcement of Lord Althorp's intention to lay an additional import duty of 1d. per lb. upon cotton wool.

The Chamber of Commerce have resolved to use every exertion to induce the Minister to abandon this impolitic tax; and for this purpose a deputation, consisting of the boroughreeve and some of our leading merchants, will proceed immediately to London.

London, Feb. 21.—There has been much gloom in the city to-day, and the slight hope which prevailed early last week, that it was still possible the peace of Europe might be preserved, is fast disappearing. All are now looking to Paris, as the scene of more immediate danger, with the most anxious interest; and, should the present struggle end in the subversion of the French Ministry, there is scarcely a merchant to be met with on the Exchange who is not ready to confess his fears of the worst consequences. This event, is, indeed, held to be so probable, that they begin already to discuss the question, how far a war in Europe, commenced by French aggression or interference with other powers, ought to involve this country.

Alarming State of Paris.—A funeral mass for the Duke of Berri was celebrated on the 14th Feb'y, at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and against the advice of the magistrates of Paris. In that old sanctuary all the celebrites of the Carlist faction had a rendezvous, and collected money for the wounded of the Ex-Royal Guard. A bust of the Duke de Bordeaux was paraded in the church, and the consequence was, that the crowd without rushed into the church, and put to flight the whole assembly. The people then broke into the presbytery, and were prevented with the utmost difficulty, by the National Guard, from precipitating in the Seine several priests. The multitude around the church was immense the whole afternoon. In a short time, the fine gilded cross, with the fleurs-de-lis at its angles, which crowns the steeple, raised a cry of rage. The National Guard joined the people in demanding its destruction. Workmen were sent for, and under the protection of the National Guard, at torch light, with municipal guards about the church, the cross was precipitated, and fell with a thundering noise, amidst the tumultuous applause of the people, and the full chorus of the Marseillois. The night was pretty calm, but immense parties of people, shouting "Down with the priests!" filled the streets. On the following morning another scene took place, of which it is impossible to give any description. The multitude succeeded in taking possession of the church, and not an altar, nor a glass, nor a chair, nor a bit of wood is left. All the gold and silver ornaments were conveyed to the Louvre, in mock ceremony, and some of them thrown on the tombs of the victims, opposite which the curate of the church had thought proper to perform this Carlist exhibition.—However, nobody perished. The National Guard saved every priest who was attacked. Paris was in the most violent state of effervescence for several days.

On the 15th, the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all the objects ornamented with fleurs-de-lis destroyed; many in wood were brought out and burnt before the church. Several persons who were carrying off articles they had stolen were arrested. In the evening the cross was pulled down amidst loud acclamations.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Private Correspondence.—I must refer you to the newspapers of this day and evening for an account of the stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the subject of the late tumults; in fact, it would be impossible to describe to you the tumultuous uproar of which the French Senate was the arena on this occasion. Members rushing in crowds from their seats to the tribune; facing, with clinched fists, the Ministers of the King; making, in fact, all kinds of violent gesticulations, and uttering the wildest exclamations, like boys broke loose for their play-ground, and there suddenly rushing into a furious combat.

From the Gazette de France of Feb. 18.

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so. But for the National Guard the Repulic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a Republic! such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the Republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they have delivered up to it the insigna of religion, and the emblems of royalty.

Warsaw, Feb. 7.

The day before yesterday the Russians passed the frontiers in five places. A great battle is expected by the 12th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of seige; the cannon are already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed, he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in, the ice will disappear, the rivers will overflow, and the low grounds, in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The seventeen new regiments of infantry are not yet organized, The organization of the the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 21.

Cotton Trade.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, before the business of the day was gone into, he wished to state to the House the arrangement he had made in reference to the cotton trade. On a former evening he had declined answering a question put to him on the subject, until he should have first seen the Members of the deputation which had come up from Manchester, for the purpose of having an interview with him. He had now to acquaint the House that he had seen them, and settled the question entirely to their satisfaction. The arrangements in which he proposed, and in which the deputations concurred, was to take off the tax on printed calicoes, and put on a duty of five-eights of a penny upon all cotton imported, without allowing any drawback upon exports. This measure would not affect East India cotton, and he proposed to allow a drawback upon exports for three months after the measure was adopted.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—Feb. 22.—Since this day week the arrivals of Wheat and Oats from Ireland and Coastways, and of Flour from America have been very considerable, greatly exceeding the demand. At this days' market, though pretty well attended, sales were very dull, and Wheat may be quoted 2d at 4d lower; Oats 1d, and Flour and Oatmeal 1s per sack lower—for all other Grain the prices last quoted have been fully supported. Wheat. English, per 70lb., 8s 10d a 11s; Scotch, 10s a 10s 6d; Irish, 10s a 10s 6d; Bonded, 9s a 10s 6d. Ind. Corn, per 480 lb., red, 44s a 46s; white, 45s a 47s. Flour, Eng., per 28 lb., fine, 49s a 56s; Irish, 48s a 55s; American, per 196 lb., sweet, U. S. 36s 6d a 38s 6d; sour, bond, 34s 6d a 35s 6d.

Cotton.—Sales during the week ending on the 18th, 24,700 bales. Subsequently the demand has been rather limited. Uplands 5 3-8d. to 6 3-4d.

A DANDY IN TROUBLE.—The strong arm of the law was laid upon a dashing blade from Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, by reason of a violent presumption that he had been occupied occasionally for the last few days, in conveying sundry light articles of merchandize from the possession of their legitimate owners to his own pockets, without making that customary and important equivalent in return, technically demonstrated a quid pro quo. He arrived here last week from the sister city, with his pretended wife and took lodgings at one of the most respectable houses in Broad way. Sauntering out thence in the morning with his lady, he would now and then walk into a fashionable store, select a few articles, direct them to be sent, with the bill, to some fictitious residence, and if a good opportunity presented itself, he and his lady would improve it, by transferring a comb, a piece of muslin, a pair of gloves, and some such matter, from the counter to the interior of their own cloaks or pockets. On Wednesday evening, the personage in question, called in at the store of a comb maker, and wished to sell him a handsome tortoise shell comb; but the shopkeeper on looking at it, immediately identified it as the workmanship of a friend, and asked the gentleman to call again in the evening, when he would purchase it.—He called as requested, but in the mean time, the shopkeeper having ascertained the comb to have been stolen, had made the necessary arrangements for his detention and conveyance to the watch house, and he was conveyed accordingly. The wife was sent back to Philadelphia yesterday morning, by the Commissioners of the Alms house.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

BRATTLEBORO, VT. MARCH 26.

Beware of an imposter.—Not long since there passed up the valley of the Connecticut River, the shape of a man, who said his name was Daniel Hewitt; and that his object was the collection of materials for a work published by him, called "The Universal Traveller." He proved to be a 'universal' scoundrel; for in Dummerston, he so wrought on the heart of a young unsuspecting woman as to induce her to follow him to Windsor, with the expectation of being married to him From thence he conveyed her in the stage to Boston, where he confessed he had a wife in New York. But to make amends for thus deceiving her, he flattered her with the promise of placing her in a highly advantageous situation to attend school in New York; and sent her forward to that city in the steamboat while he tarried some ten or fifteen days in Boston. An entire stranger in the place, she still found herself deceived. Instead of the splendid, well furnished apartment promised, her habitation was a garret, and her liberty the rigid guardianship of a female overseer. The return of Hewitt, and the change in his language and manner opened her eyes to all the perils of her condition.—He now displayed the fiend, using the most profane and abusive language, brandishing a dirk to induce her to accompany him to New Orleans. But Providence interposed for her rescue. She was taken with the small pox, and barely survived it; and while he was flattering himself that he was still sure of his prey, the indignant father reached the place of her seclusion, and wrested his daughter from the fangs of the viper—a warning to other females to be on their guard with strangers; and to look for something more in *a man* than fantastic airs, a dandy dress and the flourishing of a cane.

OHIO.—Perhaps the amazing extent of the commerce of our western waters cannot be better illustrated than by a statement extracted from the Cincinnati Advertiser, which gives an account of the arrival of a single steamboat from New Orleans, with 550 tons of merchandize, and 700 passengers. We live, indeed, in an age of wonders.

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought, that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb-stone, at the head of an epitaph. The doctor (quack or regular) that there advertises his medicine and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients; the merchant who could insure his ships could get no insurance on his life; and the actor who could make others laugh and weep, can now only furnish a skull for his successor in Hamlet.

It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for like that of wine, their value increases with their years; and old files have been sold at prices too startling to mention.

The Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road is now much in demand for *permanent investments* by non-residents of Baltimore. Sales to the number of *eighty six Shares* were made to day, at *twenty five dollars and twenty five cents*, being an advance in price of more than *three dollars per share* within the last three weeks.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A hard heart.—"I am afraid of the lightning," murmured a pretty woman, during a thunder storm. "Well you may," sighed a despairing adorer, "when your heart is steel."

PHILADELPHIA MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HENRY CLAY.

At an unusually numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY, held on the 4th day of April, in the District Court room, and by adjournment, in the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, Philadelphia, JOHN SERGEANT was unanimously chosen president; SAMUEL RICHARDS, JOHN S. WARNER and LAWRENCE SHUSTER, vice presidents; and JOHN SCHOLEFIELD and WILLIAM FITLER, secretaries.

On motion of JOSIAH RANDALL, accompanied with a most eloquent and instructive address, a committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed to draft and report resolutions to the meeting:

JAMES HARPER. J. P. WETHERILL,
JOHN B. TREVOR, R. A. PARRISH,
JOSEPH AKIN, SAMUEL BRASHEARS.
ADAM WOELPER.

In the absence of the Committee, DAVID PAUL BROWN, responding to a call of the meeting, addressed his fellow citizens in a strain of eloquence, pointed wit and bitter sarcasm, that elicited the most rapturous applause.

JAMES HARPER, of the committee, in a very pertinent address, presented the following resolutions, which, after an eloquent speech from Mr. BRASHEARS, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the policy and the conduct of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, have more than realized the apprehensions, of his opponents, and by their contrast with professions voluntarily made, and with pledges solemnly given, must have disappointed all who supported his election from motives of patriotism, or who deemed him qualified by habit, temper, principle, knowledge or understanding, for the executive chair.

Resolved, That this conduct and this policy have degraded the character of the general government, have jeoparded the existence of our most valuable institutions and have made it indispensable to the great interests of the country, that a statesman of sound principles and of undoubted patriotism, ardently devoted to the preservation of the Union, and deeply imbued with the principles of the constitution, be selected as a candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the principles and the practice, the magnanimous spirit and the manly patriotism, the political experience and the distinguished public services of HENRY CLAY, entitle him, above all others, to the confidence of his fellow citizens, and qualify him to fill with dignity and with usefulness, the high station of chief magistrate of the Union.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens throughout the country, who perceive the weakness, despise the hypocrisy, or abhor the principles of the present administration, in promoting the election of HENRY CLAY as President of the United States.

Resolved, That we are friends of the AMERICAN SYSTEM, comprehending as it does, the union of the States, the support of the constitution, the protection of the industry of our fellow citizens in every branch, the promotion of internal improvements, the preservation abroad of self respect and national honor, and the maintenance at home of the great republican axiom, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed is the law of the land, which ought not to be intercepted in its free exercise by the signification of executive wishes, nor nullified by executive *veto*, but upon the most urgent motives; and we are the friends of Henry Clay, because he is sincere, ardent, efficient and true friend of the *American System*, and has at all times sustained it in peace and in war, at home and abroad, in public and in private, with unwavering constancy and resolution.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the opinions expressed with so much unanimity by both branches of the legislature of this commonwealth, upon the great leading interests of the United States, as being essential to the prosperity, happiness and independence of the nation, and especially to the welfare of Pennsylvania, and we heartily approve of the firm and manly stand taken by a great majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress against the projects of the administration at Washington, directed to the destruction of those interests, and we hope, that seeing as they must now see, that the power and influence conferred by the support of General Jackson, have been and continue to be employed to overthrow the settled policy of the State, they and the whole people of Pennsylvania will also perceive that his further support would be irrational and suicidal

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proposed National Convention of the friends of the Constitution, and the Institutions of our country, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the second Monday in December next, and that the said Convention be requested to nominate a suitable Candidate for the office of Vice President, to be placed before the People in conjunction with Henry Clay for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the President of the United States, in seeking among the confidential discussions in the cabinet of a former President, materials for a personal quarrel with the Vice President, for the honest expression of opinions which the country had a right to claim from him, and thus exhibiting the offensive spectacle of dissensions between the two highest officers of the Government, displays in the opinion of this meeting, an unbecoming indulgence of selfish and vindictive feelings—an oppressive abuse of the influence of his station, a departure from personal dignity and official decorum, and an unconstitutional disregard of the rights and duties of others, which, whether originating in the workings of his own uncontrolled passions, or instigated by artful and designing favorites, are equally to be deplored and condemned.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pennsylvania be requested to meet in their respective Congressional districts to nominate delegates to represent them in the proposed National Convention.

Resolved, That the following named citizens, be a committee to correspond with the friends of Henry Clay throughout the Union, with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body, or if they deem it necessary, to add to the number thereof.

John Sergeant,	Charles Penrose,
Samuel Richards,	Mark Richards,
John S. Warner,	John Johnson,
Lawrence Shuster,	Adam Woelper,
John Scholefield,	Jacob Mayland,
William Fitler,	Joseph McIlvane,
Josiah Randall,	Mathew Carey,
David Paul Brown,	Thomas C. Rockhill,
Samuel Brashears,	Edward Ingersoll,
James Harper,	Joseph Akin,
J. P. Wetherill,	Jacob M. Lancaster,
Benjamin Tevis,	Edward Haydock,
John B. Trevor,	R. A. Parrish.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN SERGEANT, President.

SAMUEL RICHARDS, JOHN S. WARNER, LAWRENCE SHUSTER, } Vice Presidents.

Attest—
JOHN SCHOLEFIELD, WILLIAM FITLER, } Secretaries.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The very inclement state of the weather led the friends of Mr. Clay to fear in the morning, that the meeting would be less numerous, than they had expected; it is probable that many of our fellow citizens of the county were prevented by the rain from attending. But with these drawbacks on their numbers, several gentlemen who had the opportunity of judging than we enjoyed estimated the number that came to the State House, at nearly FIVE THOUSAND. Many of these *did* not of course, and indeed could not enter the *Hall*, and very many of them left the State House yard.

The indications of the meeting were highly favorable to the most sanguine of the friends of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and we may calculate from yesterday's proceedings, the commencement of a new era in Pennsylvania politics; the advocacy of a cause upon the ground of *principles*.

The call for the Clay meeting, in Philadelphia was signed, the National Gazette informs us, by *more than eight hundred persons*, "not a few of whom, as we are informed (the Gazette adds) were original Jackson men." A considerable change of opinion has taken place, not only in the city and county of Philadelphia, but in most counties of the State. It is widening; and will be more known before this time next year."

Charleston Rail Road.—Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Georgia Journal, dated Augusta, April 2, 1831.

"The engineers, axe men, labourers, &c. (about 600) for cutting out and locating the Charleston Road arrived last week within 10 miles of this place, and about two weeks more, the whole line from Charleston to Hamburg and Augusta, will be cut out of the stumps, &c. Ninety nine miles from Charleston (except 12 miles finished) are now under contract by individuals;—some 2, some 4, others 5, 8, and 20 miles each, all going on rapidly: 60 miles from Charleston will be completed by August or September next, and the last 29 miles on this end of the line will be put under contract in about 3 weeks, as the last 10 miles are located and cleared out, and are men ready and waiting to take contracts of 5 and 15 miles each.

NEW JERSEY.—*Patterson.*—The people of this thrifty manufacturing town, have resolved to make a rail road to the Hudson river, opened a subscription for 250,000 dollars to effect the work—20 per cent. paid on subscribing. But on the closing of the books, the first day, it was found that $750 had been subscribed; or five times the amount required!

From the Pennsylvania Miner's Journal.

RAIL ROADS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Schuylkill Valley Rail Road commences at Port Carbon, terminates at Tuscarora, a distance of ten miles. There are fifteen lateral rail-roads intersecting it, the distance of which combined, will amount to about ten miles. The main branch costs $55,000—the laterals are estimated at $20,000.

The Mill Creek Rail Road commences at Port Carbon, and extends up the stream from which it takes its name, a distance of four miles—the cost of construction is about $14,000; there are about two miles of lateral roads intersecting it, which cost $2000 per mile.

The West Branch Rail Road commences at Schuylkill Haven, and terminates at the foot of the Broad Mountain. The length of this road including the West Branch, is fifteen miles, the cost of which, when completed, will be upwards of $150,000. The aggregate extent of the lateral rail roads by which it is intersected, is about five miles, the cost of which will be about $2000 per mile.

The Mount Carbon Rail Road commences at Mount Carbon, and extends up the two branches of the Schuylkill wegian. It is nine miles in length, and will cost about 100,000 dollars. A number of laterals to this road also have been commenced.

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles,	
Schuylkill Valley Rail Road,	10	
Lateral intersecting do,	10	
Mill Creek Rail Road,	4	
Laterals intersecting do,	3	
West Branch Road,	15	
Laterals intersecting do,	5	
Mount Carbon Road,	9	
Total	55	$

The foregoing are all ready for transportation last be excepted, which will be completed and for operations in a few weeks. The Pine Grove Road, which extends from the mines to Schuylkill feeder, a distance of five miles, will cost about thousand dollars, and will be completed during spring.

The Little Schuylkill Rail Road commences at Port Clinton, and follows this stream for a distance of twenty three miles, and will be ready for the transportation of coal about the latter end of the present season. The cost may be estimated at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Within the short period of two years, those works which in the aggregate form a stupendous and astonishing, and which are indebted exclusively to the private enterprise and industry among us for their existence, have been commenced.

The Schuylkill Navigation, our grand commercial thoroughfare, must also be classed with these works which owe their accomplishment to individual capital. The construction of this canal, commencing at Port Carbon, and terminating at Philadelphia, a distance of 108 miles, cost about two millions of dollars, and the company's stock is now selling at an advance of *seventy-five per cent.*

Among the recent improvements which have been projected in our borough, the construction of a basin which is rapidly progressing under the direction of M. B. Buckley, Esq. is the most prominent, the design of which is to multiply the facilities in coal shipment. This canal or basin which is 675 yards in length will afford an extensive range of additional coal landings, highly convenient to those embarked in the business. It will cost ten thousand dollars or thereabouts. We trust that the gentlemen, under whose auspices it has thus far been conducted, will meet with an ample remuneration for the liberal and enterprising spirit evinced in the undertaking. The following veritable statements are sufficient to demonstrate the nature and extent of our facilities for commercial intercourse and the actual prosperity our country enjoys. Viewed as the standard of progressive increase, to what loftiness and grandeur of destiny might we not aspire.

New York, March

Great Sale.—About *eleven hundred* pieces China Silks were sold by Messrs. John Hone & Sons yesterday at great prices.

They were taken with avidity and purchased by our Merchants. The sale was more extensive than any made in this city for many years, and amounted to more than *a million of dollars.*

FLORIDA.—At the last Council (says the St. Augustine Herald of the 24th ult.) an act was passed, extending the Laws of the [illegible] territory over the Indians residing within

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

EDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1831.

st.—We had a severe Frost on Sunday ng last, which has, it is feared, done mischief to gardens and orchards.

e are authorised to announce the Hon. nd Deberry as a Candidate for re-elec- o Congress from this District.

e learn that at Bladen Superior Court, eek, Gen. James J. McKay was nomi- by a public meeting, as a candidate to ent that district in Congress.

Oxford Examiner discredits the state- that Dr. Boddie will oppose Mr. Potter ngress in the Granville District. We from a respectable gentleman residing District.

etter from a friend in Wilmington, dat- 10th inst: expresses serious apprehen- of damage to the shipping on the coast, ind having blown almost a gale from uth West for two or three days. The Ann Smith and sloop Import are both m New York with Goods, &c. for mer- in Fayetteville and the interior.

Panama and Turkish Missions.—It e expected of us, that we should give further notice to the grounds upon which ntend that the present Administration en guilty of quite as great an infraction Constitution, as that of Mr. Adams in ating the Panama Mission, which was so ssfully used to aid in defeating his re-e- n. This is rendered necessary in con- nce of our inability to publish the de- which occurred in the Senate, and be- we find that some of our contempora- o not state the subject fully, and there- ot fairly. To commence then with the na Mission.

his first Annual Message, in 1825, Mr. s said on this subject:

ong the measures which have been suggested by the new relations with one another, result- m the recent changes of their condition, is that mbling at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress, ch each of them should be represented, to de- upon objects important to the welfare of all. epublics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Cen- merica, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries a meeting, and they have invited the United to be also represented there by their Ministers. vitation has been accepted, and Ministers on rt of the United States will be commissioned to at those deliberations, and to take part in them, s may be compatible with that neutrality from it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the merican States, that we should depart."

his confidential Message to the Senate, h December, 1825, nominating Minis- o the Panama Congress, he says,

hough this measure was deemed to be within nstitutional competency of the Executive, I ot thought proper to take any step in it before ining that my opinion of its expediency will with that of both branches of the Legislature: the decision of the Senate upon the nomina- be laid before them; and, secondly, by th n of both Houses to the appropriations, with- ch it cannot be carried into effect."

Senate having confirmed the nomina- after one of the most powerful struggles has ever occurred in a legislative body, resident sent a long argumentative Mes- o the House, in favor of the Mission, near ose of which he says,

h are the objects in which it is expected that nipotentiares of the United States, when com- ed to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will rt, and such are the motives and purposes, hich the invitation of the three Republics was ed. It was, however, as the House will per- om the correspondence, accepted only upon on that the nomination of Commissioners for ssion should receive the advice and consent of nate. The concurrence of the House to the e, by the appropriations necessary for carrying effect, is alike subject to its free determina- nd indispensable to the fulfilment of the inten-

violent opposition which embodied it- gainst Mr. Adams, in consequence of sumption of a power to accept the invi- to have this government represented in ongress of Panama, cannot be forgotten y one. Let it be borne in mind, that all ominent members of the present Jackson were among those who wielded this n to the overthrow of that administra- That it was put expressly upon the d of unconstitutionality; that the Presi- was accused of usurping the power to *ate* a mission, and to *appoint* Ministers. these things are fresh in our minds, let what the present Administration has In 1829, Gen. Jackson appointed a- to negotiate a Treaty with Turkey. No rity had ever been asked of Congress s Mission, and the government had no ter or Agent to Turkey at that time.— fore the President *originated* this Mis- At the session of Congress of 1829, followed soon after, still no authority sked, the nomination of the agents was omitted to the Senate, nor any informa- ven to Congress in relation to the Mis- Not until the Treaty was concluded, it became necessary to submit it to the for ratification, and to ask an ap- ation for paying the salary of the A- was a particle of information given to ess of this act of the Executive. This at we complain of, that the Executive ly originated a Mission, but appointed inister, and failed to ask the concur- of the Senate in the appointment. The itution provides upon this subject, that resident

all have power, by and with the advice and t of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two- of the Senators present concur; and he shall e, and by and with the advice and consent of ate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public rs and consuls, judges of the Supreme court, other officers of the United States, whose ap- ents are not herein otherwise provided for, and shall be established by law. But the Congress law, vest the appointment of such inferior as they think proper, in the President alone, in urts of law, or in the heads of departments.

e President shall have power to fill up all va- that may happen during the recess of the Sen- ate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

It must be apparent to the meanest comprehension, that there is no power given him to appoint such agents, except with the consent of the Senate. Driven from this ground, how is it attempted at this day to justify an act decidedly more criminal than that which met with such unsparing denunciation in 1825? Upon the plea of precedent! This pure party, which pretends to go the whole for a strict construction of the Constitution, justifies an act which once met with their heaviest denunciations, on the plea of precedent! If precedent is to determine the future measures of this government, where has it more emphatically decided any question than that Internal Improvements are within the competency of the General Government? and that the United States Bank is a Constitutional Institution? And yet Gen. Jackson has put his veto upon the one, and is determined, if the people give him the chance, to put his veto upon the other. We cannot go for such a President while there is a hope of getting a better.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have received Mr. Tazewell's conclusive speech against the constitutionality of the Turkish Mission, which we propose to publish, in whole or in part, in our next.

The Oxford Examiner.—If our opinions upon the subjects which now engross the attention of politicians were of sufficient consequence to be demanded by the Oxford Examiner, we think they might at least have had the courtesy extended to them of speaking for themselves. That they have not been thus fairly treated, but, after undergoing a process of disfiguration, are sneered at by the Examiner, might absolve us from any further obligation to notice the subject. But we are neither ceremonious, nor, we hope testy.

The Examiner says that our reply contains "nothing but a repetition of the stale "reasons" which have been urged ever since the administration commenced its reign, by those who were determined from the first to oppose it, right or wrong. To prove this we will enumerate a few of them hereafter." It is a little remarkable that every one of the reasons thus "enumerated" by the Examiner are founded upon circumstances that have occurred since "the administration commenced its reign," and therefore could not have been urged "ever since." So much for the facts of the Examiner. Its suspicions are not a whit better.

What there was in Mr. Calhoun's course while Secretary of War, to entitle him to the credit of originating the High Tariff policy, we confess ourself utterly at a loss to conceive. How a Secretary of War *could* have any thing to do with that subject, is a mystery to us. We have no doubt that he supported the Tariff acts that were passed while he was in Congress; and so did the South and North, the East and the West, Federalists and Republicans; for it is since Mr. Calhoun was in Congress that the grand discovery has been made that the Taaiff is unconstitutional.—But that he originated the High Tariff doctrines, as charged by the Examiner, or even supported them, it will require something more than a vague reference "to the time when he was Secretary of War and to the history of the party, or rather the leaders of the party, with whom he then acted," to convince us.

The Examiner has no desire to defend the Turkish Mission; for we also deem it unconstitutional, and therefore indefensible." Some of the Jackson papers are not quite so honest.

One of the New York papers stated a few days ago, that Hays, the celebrated High Constable of New York, had been arrested on a charge of abstracting the missing $60,000 from the trunk in which $185,000 was found of the money robbed from the City Bank.—We are glad to see the report contradicted. He would have been a public loss. The report grew out of a publication made by the keeper of the boarding house who was chiefly instrumental in arresting the robber, who stated that the money remained in the house of Hays from Saturday night until Monday morning, when it ought to have been in the Police Office.

A meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was held in Raleigh on the 3d inst., "respectable as to the numbers and the individuals who attended it," says the Register. We understand about 70 persons were present.

Census of 1830.—The entire population of the U. States and Territories is believed to be 12,785,229

In 1820, it was 9,638,165

Increase in 10 years 3,147,063

Or about 33 per cent.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah, Geo., have resolved to invite the President of the United States to extend his Southern tour to Savannah.

The Nashville Herald, of the 17th March, in copying into its columns the letter of Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun (the one published here by Mr. Forsyth) says that a manuscript copy of the same letter was in circulation in Nashville and the neighborhood for "several weeks" previously to the appearance of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet. "From what quarter it came," says the Herald, "we know not."

From the Telegraph of April 2.

The Nashville Herald says, a manuscript copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, published by Mr. Forsyth, had been in circulation in that place and neighborhood, several weeks previous to the appearance of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet. The copy sent to us for publication had been thumbed until it was as black as a worn out primmer. Other copies, we learn, had been in circulation at Richmond and Albany. Yet there are some who insist that the correspondence was a fire brand thrown into the Republican party by *Mr. Calhoun.*

Mr. Ingham.—We know, from undoubted authority, (says the Pennsylvania Inquirer of 31st ult.) that the President of the United States has expressed a wish that the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Samuel D. Ingham, should retire from the Cabinet, and thus relieve the President of an unpleasant duty which he will ultimately be compelled to exercise in effecting Mr. Ingham's removal from that station.

"We have received intelligence upon which we can rely, that the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, has been removed from the Treasury Department."—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the agreement of these paragraphs with one another, and from the confidence with which the correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer re-iterates his statements on this subject, it is possible that the fact reported, if it have not happened, may be on the eve of its accomplishment. What may be the cause of this dissonance in the executive Councils, we know not, unless it have some connection with the war between the Van Burenites and the Calhounites. Mr. Ingham was heretofore the personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, and may, for any information that we have to the contrary, continue to be so; and that may be the ground of difference between him and the President, if the rumor of such difference be true.

As far as the interest of the public service is concerned, we doubt whether the country will be benefitted by the removal of Mr. Ingham to make room for some more pliant friend. We were opposed to his appointment originally to the office which he holds, and as citizens of Washington we have come in direct conflict with him concerning the administration of the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company: and we feel, under these circumstances, the more bound to do him justice where he is entitled to it. We therefore say that he has, in our opinion, formed to be sure upon casual and not very full information, but believed to be correct, devoted himself to the proper duties of his station with a zeal and fidelity not exceeded by that of his compeers. We have reason to believe, too, that from a regard to the public interest (and not from any want of party zeal, of which he has never been suspected) he has, as far as he could, set his face against proscription in the subordinate offices of the Government, and especially in the Custom-Houses, where the process of "reform," pushed to the extent called for by the mere partizans and followers of power, would have produced unutterable confusion.—*Nat. Int.*

The Commissioners for adjudicating claims for spoliations under the late treaty with Denmark, assembled in this city on Monday.—All three of them, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Hoyt, and Mr. Duane, were present, and Mr. Fulton their Secretary. Their first business will of course be confined principally to receiving claims, and settling questions as to forms, testimony, &c.—*Nat. Int.*

Governor Stokes returned to this City, on Friday last, from his residence in Wilkes county.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Stage from this City to Newbern, now runs three times a week, and that between Oxford and this place, twice a week.

Ral. Reg.

Corbett, who is tho't to be the most popular writer that exists and whose Register for the last half year, has been read throughout the United Kingdom with more anxiety than any other journal of the times, has at last ceased to be a torment to royal authority. Late accounts from England state, that he has been bought up by the reigning Ministry, who have been in continued fears of the revolutionary spirit, which Corbett so powerfully encouraged. George III. imprisoned the same man, calling him a *sheep feeder with a wooden* [illegible] But the present King, whom Corbett has styled *Silly Billy*, has taken the most effectual means to put to rest the annoying lampoons of this extraordinary man.—*Tuscaloosa Int.*

COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Anniversary of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Society in this place, was held on Monday evening, the 4th inst., in the Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, a good audience assembled; the Children connected with the School, as many of them as could attend, with their Teachers, occupied the seats in front of the pulpit.

The services were commenced with prayer and singing; after which a brief examination of the School was made, and an interesting report was read by Mr. John M. Stedman.

Judge Potter, the President of the Society, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Samuel T. Hawley, who moved the acceptance of the Report, and supported his motion by a short and appropriate address.

The Rev. Mr. Rowland then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we view the instruction of our youth by means of Sabbath Schools, as eminently adapted to promote the best interests of our country, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Resolved, That we approve the efforts which are making by the American Sunday School Union to extend the blessings of Sabbath School instruction throughout our land.

Resolved, That we will more deeply interest ourselves in promoting the usefulness of the Sabbath School connected with this congregation.

These resolutions he supported by remarks of some length, and were unanimously adopted.

The Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were chosen:

Hon. Henry Potter, *President,*
Mr. David Anderson, *Vice President,*
Dr. James H. Dickson, *Cor. Secretary,*
Mr. John McLeran, Jr., *Rec. Secretary,*
Mr. W. Whitehead, *Treasurer,*
Mr. S. T. Hawley, }
" E. Steeman, }
" J. H. Hooper, } *Managers.*
" John McRae, }
" W. L. Hawley, }
" H. Leete, }

The services were then concluded by prayer and singing.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1831.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 31st ult., by Samuel Goodwin, Esq., Capt. JOHN C. SMITH to Miss MARY ANN McNAIR, daughter of Neil McNair, Esq.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on Monday evening last, Mrs. BARGE, widow of the late Lewis Barge, Esq.

In Moore County, on the 4th inst. Mrs. ENGLAND, wife of Mr William England, formerly of Fayetteville, who has left a large connection of friends and eight small children to mourn her untimely death. Mrs. England was for many years, a consistent and orderly member of the Presbyterian Church, in the last moments of her extremity, she rejoiced that she was drawing near her last; that she had fought a good fight, that she had run her race, that she had kept the faith, and that she would soon be made a partaker of that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Should not this be matter of great joy and consolation, not only to her surviving husband, but to her weeping friends and connections in life? that when they shall put off this mortality and put on immortality, if they are the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, that they shall be welcomed to the seats prepared for them from the foundation of the world, where they can sit with Abraham, and Isaac, and all their friends who have been washed in the blood of Christ, and ascribe glory and honor, power and dominion to him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever.—*Communicated.*

Yesterday, after a painful illness, in the 65th year of his age, Col. THOMAS COWAN. Col. Cowan was a native of Maryland; but at an early age became a citizen of Wilmington; and has for many years been a highly respectable and useful member of this community. His death will be felt as a serious misfortune. The writer of this communication but expresses the general sentiment, when he offers to the bereaved family, the solace of his sincere sympathy.

Wilmington Recorder.

In Raleigh, on 1st inst., DUNCAN McDONALD, son of Henry A. Donaldson, aged 18 years. He left the Military Institution at West-Point, a short time since, beloved by those who knew him. His bosom glowed with the highest sense of honorable feeling, and purest principles of moral rectitude. To his kindred and friends he has left a bleeding memorial of youthful promise, blasted in the bud.

"Affliction's semblance bends not o'er his tomb,
Affliction's self deplores his youthful doom."

Ral. Reg.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 12, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with tow boats Clarendon and Messenger; with 367 boxes, bales, and trunks Dry Goods, &c. 19 hhds. 17 crates Ware, 37 hhds. Sugar, Molasses, &c. 143 bags Coffee, 58 bbls. sundries, 103 kegs sundries, 237 bars Iron, 12 Bellows, 50 bundles Scythes, Pans, &c. 106 pair Castings, &c &c. for James Baker, T. J. Curtis, J. M. Dobbin, J. Waddill, Jr. Geo. McNeill, Hall & Johnson, Mrs. E. McIntyre, G. C. Hall & Co., D. A. Ray, A. Kimball, E. J. Hale, G. Hurlbutt, L. Brown, D. McQuein, H. L. Jones, J. Kyle, John McArn, D. D. Salmon, Wm. Cooke, P. Dailey, D. MacRae, C. P. Mallett, Horton & Hutton, G. Deming, Nott & Starr, S. Ferguson, W. Whitehead, J. Arey, G. W. Ragland & Co. Wilkings & Co. D. Jordan, K. T. Morgan, and J. C. Fenn, Fayetteville. John Murphey, D. H. Cress, Hacket & Lemley, J. L. Cowan, M. Brown, J. J. Reeves, Salisbury. S. Hargrave, Herndon & Coon, Caldcleugh & Dusenbury, Lexington. Hargrave & Hunt, Mocksville, Johnson & Hargrave, Long's Mills. D. Lindsay, & Co. Guilford county. T. J. Faddis & Co. Hillsborough. T. Thompson, Pittsborough. J. Dockery, Montgomery County. J. Newton, Chapel Hill. Rev. Mr. Shober, Salem. D. Gould, Statesville. M. Pinkston, Jersey Settlement. W. Clemmons, Clemmonsville, Parke & Jones, Wadesborough. W. Cochran, and Cowan & Jenkins.

DEPARTED, April 10, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Boat Eliza Neill, with Cotton and Flour, by C. T. Haigh, and W. Whitehead.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	gallon	1 40	1 74
Apple	do	40	45
Peach	do	45	50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	20
Butter	do	15	20
Bagging	yard	13	15
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	do	10	11
Candles, Mould	do	14	
Cotton	100lbs	7	8
Corn	bushel	85	90
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine	barrel		5 25
Fine	do		5
Fish, Herrings (none	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	do	4 50	
Iron	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	1 75	
Flotant	do		
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting Sole	do	27	30
Bridle	do	25	27
Lead, Bar	side	2 50	3 50
Logwood	lb	5	8
Molasses	100 lb	2 50	3
Nails, Cut, assorted	gallon	27	29
Wrought	lb	6	6 50
Shingles	do	18	20
Oats,	1000	1 50	12
Oil, Currier's	bushel	45	50
Linseed	barrel	16	18
Pork	gallon	75	80
Pepper	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	lb	18	
Powder, Dupont's	ton	7 50	
Others	Keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	7	
Spanish Brown	do	3 50	4
Yellow Ochre	do	2	2 40
Rum, Jamaica	do	2 50	
Wind. Island	gallon	1 40	1 75
New England	do	70	80
Rice	do	45	50
Rags	100 lb	3	4
Shot	lb	2½	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime	Bag	1 50	2
Common	100 lb	9	10
Loaf and Lump	do	8	8 25
Salt, Liverpool	lb	17½	20
Turks Island,	bushel	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Salt-petre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 [illegible]
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, [illegible]	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	13	15
Wheat	bushel	95	1
Whiskey	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, P.	do	3 50	4
Sicily	do	1 25	1 50
[illegible]	do	3 50	3 75
Madeira	do	7 00	8 00

United States Bank Notes.....par
South Carolina.....1 per cent. dis.
Virginia.....do do.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 30th ult. Brig Edward from Charleston. Schooners Emerald, [illegible] from Curracoa, Pol- ly from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brig Emit for St. John.

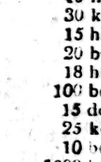
Outline for Boston, Sea Flower for do., Schooners York, Emerald for New Bedford, Richard & Sr. for Marie Galante.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supply of *FANCY* and *SEASONABLE*

DRY GOODS,

The whole of which are expected by the next arrivals from New York, having been selected in that city by an experienced judge, they flatter themselves they will be able to offer to the public and the *Town Trade particularly*, articles in their line, on as good terms as can be purchased in this market. Their Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.



Fancy and staple Dry Goods, Fine fur, black & drab Hats, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Choice old Wines, (for family use,) with a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

HORTON & HUTTON.

April 11, 1831. [23-tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞ The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please publish the above four times

AUCTION.

THOMAS SANDFORD having connected himself with Mr. Sam'l W. Tillinghast in the Auction and Commission business, will sell out his stock of *GOODS* at Auction, on Tuesday, April 19, 1831.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

Apr 13 1w

20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel, No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Sound do.
1000 lbs. Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.

The above goods will be sold at low prices for cash or country produce, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 13, 1831. [23tf.]

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr McLauchlin's Carriage Making Shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, April 13. [23-tf.]

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak Stock, and Clothing Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, N York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. [23 12t.]

Notice.

THAT a Note of Hand given by me to A. E. Smith for on or about the 15th January, 1830, has been paid. In my settlement with him, I neglected to take the Note out of his possession; this therefore is to caution the public against trading for the above described Note, as I am determined not to pay it again.

WM. HANCOCK.

Moore County, April 2. 1831.

Further Notice.

THE above mentioned Note has been paid to me, and left by William Hancock in my possession by neglect, after it had been fully satisfied, he having made with me several settlements and given his note, I through mistake, disposed of the above note in payment of a judgment illegally recovered against me, and at the time of its disposal, my confusion was such that I was ignorant as to the disposal of it.

A. E. SMITH.

Moore County, April 2, 1831. [23 3w.]

A FINE YOUNG

Milch COW for sale.

Apply at this Office.

April 13, 1831. [23tf.

POETRY.

From the Lowell Literary Souvenir.

I saw her in the spring of hope, in life's delicious
sprigature of the earth, just bursting on the
A radiowing;
and joyous as the lark when first it soars on high,
Without a shadow in its path—a cloud upon the sky!

I see her yet—so fancy deems—her soft, unbraided
hair,
Gleaming like sun-light upon snow, above her fore-
head fair;—
Her large dark eyes, of changing light, the winning
smile that play'd
In dimpling sweetness, round a mouth Expression's
self had made!

And light alike of heart and step, she bounded on
her way,
Nor dream'd the flowers that round her bloom'd
would ever know decay;
She had no winter in her note, but evermore would
sing
(What darker season had she proved?) of spring,—of
only spring!

Alas! alas! that hopes like her's, so gentle & so bright,
The growth of many a happy year, one wayward
hour should blight;—
Bow down her fair, but fragile form, her brilliant
brow o'ercast,
And make her beauty—like her bliss—a shadow of
the past!

Years came and went—we met again—but what a
change was there!—
The glassy calmness of the eye, that whisper'd of
despair;—
The fitful flushing of the cheek,—the lips compress'd
and thin,—
The clench of the attenuate hands,—proclaim'd the
strife within!

Yet, for each ravaged charm of earth, some pitying
power had given
Beauty, of more than mortal birth,—a spell that
breathed of Heaven!
And as she bent, resign'd and meek, beneath the
chastening blow,
With all a martyr's fervid faith her features seem'd to
glow.

No wild reproach—no bitter word—in the sad hour
was spoken,
For hopes deceived, for love betray'd, and plighted
pledges broken;—
Like him who for his murderers pray'd—she wept,
but did not chide,
And her last orisons arose for him for whom she died!

Thus—thus—too oft the traitor man repays fond wo-
man's truth;
Thus blighting, in his wild caprice, the blossoms of
her youth;
And sad it is, in griefs like these, o'er visions loved
and lost,
That the truest and the tenderest hearts must always
suffer most!

ACADEMY.

MR. TRIPP

HAS the satisfaction to announce that his connexion with Captain Ransom in the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy will terminate on the last day of April next, and on the Monday following, being the 2d day of May he will recommence his School, to be conducted, as formerly, under the regulations established by the School Committee of the Town. The plan of education will always be in conformity to the wishes of the parent or guardian, either preparatory, for admission into any class in our universities, for the study of the learned professions, or for any occupation that may be desired.

The rates of tuition are; for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $3. The same with Arithmetic, $3 50. English Grammar and Geography, $5. Commencement of Latin Language and Algebra, $6. Latin and Greek Languages, Roman Antiquities, Grecian Antiquities, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Projections, the use of Globes, Dialling, Chemistry, Botany, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. $8, per quarter, with a tax of 25 cents on each individual, to defray the expenses of water, firewood, &c. While all diligence will be exerted to facilitate the pupils' progress, no one will be advanced faster than his attainments will justify.

Fayetteville, March 29. [21-t1M.]

Fayetteville
Literary, Scientific and Military
ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Semi-annual Examination of the Cadets at this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 23d of May next, and continue until the 1st of June. Parents and Guardians of the Cadets, are respectfully invited to attend, as also, literary and scientific gentlemen generally, throughout the State.

Mr. R. would also improve the present opportunity to inform the public, that his engagement with Mr. Tripp having expired, he has secured for the Academy, *hereafter*, the services of a gentleman in the Classical Department, who is generally and *favourably* known to this community

T. B. RANSOM, *Sup't.*

Fayetteville, April 6 1831 [22-tf]

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of *Horton, Hutton & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Horton & Hutton, who are duly authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON,
A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1831. [22-3t.]

20 casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17. 1830. 63-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. [3tf]

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of
BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN
Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock. all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. [22-tf]

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime **BACON**, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. [19tf]

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27 1830. [99tf]

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epistf.]

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. [4tf.]

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

Rocky Point for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE.

March 30. [21-4w.]

American
Literary, Scientific, and Military
ACADEMY.
CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the 6th day of June, 1831. The full course of Instruction will be as extensive, and, it is believed, more *practically* useful than at any Seminary in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on a youth such an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at an expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. PARTRIDGE will receive students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for tuition, Room rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Board, Washing, use of Furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Cloth ing, and expense money for such scientific Excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300 00

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, two hundred dollars, per Academic year. $200 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185 00

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing, Fuel and use of Bedding, will be for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150 00

It will be optional with those who send students to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish the pupils in this department, with every thing stated in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $260 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars, per Academic year. $130 00

Persons wishing for further information respecting the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Norwich.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife, vs. Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [21 6w.]

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs J & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov 1, 1830 [70tf.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, vs. Bryan Borroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [21-6w.]

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. [2tf]

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE

March 24, 1830 68tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. [96tf.]

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,
(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. [98tf.]

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10,
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Lafayette Hotel

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tate, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the Houses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office at the above Hotel, which the following arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesboro', &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are calculated to deceive and mislead the Public Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your letter this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeable to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1829.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden and Tarboro' Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATTA.
Proprietor Wilmington Stages.
D. A. DEVANE.
Agent Western Stages.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted

Hadlock's Vegetable Pow
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LU

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after many trials of its virtues, which have been crowned with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the early stages of those diseases. For two years this Medicine has been prepared in the form of powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most success. Among its most prominent qualities during may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving to the languid circulation. It assauges coughs promotes a free and mild expectoration. It relieves pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to. Hence that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, destroys its natural operation, would very speedily do.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Seasonable and *Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of the Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from No. 1 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. [19tf.]

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of Shakspeare.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon.

E. J. HALE.